



JUSTICE AND RIGHT

VOLUME XXXVI.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, JANUARY 15, 1914.

OSCAR P. SCHUMANN, Editor and Proprietor

NUMBER 3

RECORD BREAKING SALE!

THE STOCK is now being remarked. No attention will be paid to what the goods actually did cost, as we cut and slash prices to sell the stock and sell it quick. In some cases \$1.00 will do the work of \$3.00 elsewhere. By no means miss this grand opportunity. It's an event that seldom comes. We are marking the goods at prices that will be the talk of Grayling for years. We claim supremacy in value-giving for 100 miles around, and will leave the verdict with the people.

Entire Stock

of Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes
Hats, Caps, etc.

will be distributed into the homes of the people for less than actual cost of raw material

100 Ladies' Coats

(In black only)

Former price \$15.00 to \$30.00

Your choice for

\$3.98

Beginning on Saturday, January 10th, 1914

A SALE WITH A REASON

Circumstances have combined to make this sale advisable at this time. The season has been backward and we find ourselves much overstocked. A large part of our capital is tied up in merchandise and we need immediate relief. Heroic sacrifices are sometimes necessary—this is one of the times. We can't pay our bills with the merchandise that we have left, so we must turn it into cash at all hazards. A word to the wise is sufficient. THE STORE WITH A REPUTATION. For our word has been our bond. We will continue to do business on the same honorable lines that have marked our business in Grayling for the past many years. We herein guarantee every price, every statement and will absolutely and cheerfully refund the money on every garment not satisfactory to the purchaser. You may take it home, keep it five days and if not entirely satisfactory you can return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. We will continue to give the people the best and greatest values in Dry Goods, Clothing, etc. Our financial ability, coupled with our wide knowledge of the mercantile business, makes us masters of the Dry Goods and Clothing field in Grayling forever. Our sale is bona fide and legitimate, and will be for two weeks only. Every man, woman and child in Grayling and surrounding country are well aware of the high grade merchandise that has been carried by us in the past.

For Cash Only!

For Two Weeks Only!

Cast Your Eyes on These Startling Prices:

Suits

One lot Men's and Young Men's Suits in fancy mixed, regular \$7.00 and \$8.00 and some \$10 values for **\$3.98**

One lot Men's and Young Men's suits, strictly all wool, in fancy mixed, **5.95** formerly \$10 and \$12 values

One lot Men's and Young Men's Suits in rich velours and worsteds, broken sizes. Formerly sold for \$12 and 15 now **7.45** for

One lot Men's and Young Men's suits in all the newest effects in woolens. Suits which formerly sold for \$15 and \$18, now for **8.95**

One lot Men's and Young Men's suits all the pretty new shades of brown, green, tan, olive and gray, also blacks and blues. Sold formerly for \$18 and \$20, **9.85** at

One lot suits, absolutely pure worsteds, which formerly sold for \$18 and \$20, and some at \$22. Fabrics of this quality are good enough for suits considerably more in price, all shades including blacks **10.45**

One lot Men's and Young Men's suits, fine Cashmeres and Worsts, in smart satin stripes, in the various shades of blue, gray and stone. Suits that formerly sold for \$20 and 22 **12.65**

One lot men's and Young Men's Suits in fancy satins and silk chain stripes, Suits that are worth \$22 and \$25 and will not be shown in other stores until spring **13.95** now at

Hats and Caps

A lot of Men's and Young Men's Hats, in light and dark colors, worth \$1.00 and \$1.25 go at **.79**

Another lot of Hats worth up to \$2.00, all shapes and shades **.98**

All our \$2.50 Hats, any shape or color go at **1.79**

Our celebrated line of \$3.00 Derby and soft Hats go at **2.29**

Overcoats

One lot Men's and Young Men's black Overcoats, regular \$7.00 and \$8.00 values and some 10.00 values at **\$3.98**

One lot Men's and Young's Men's fancy mixed and black Overcoats, regular \$10.00 values at **6.49**

One lot Men's and Young Men's Overcoats, automobile or regular style, fancy or black Coats, sold at \$10.00 and \$12 now going at **7.95**

One lot Men's and Young Men's Overcoats, heavy cloth, genuine cheviot, fancy and plain, an excellently appointed Overcoat, new protective styles, regular \$12.00 and \$15.00 values **8.85**

One lot Men's and Young Men's Overcoats with the new double collar, can be worn as automobile style or plain, in fancy patterns, that were made expressly and only for us, to sell at \$15.00 and \$18.00, at **10.48**

One lot Men's and Young Men's Overcoats with fur collars and fur trimmed, in black and brown, with plush linings to match, formerly sold for \$20.00 **13.85** and \$22.00, at

Men's Pants

One lot Men's heavy working pants **.89** worth \$1.50 at

One lot Men's heavy working pants **1.19** worth \$1.75 go at

One lot men's regular \$2.50 pants **1.89** go at

Another lot men's pants, \$3.00 **1.98** value

Another lot men's pants, regular \$4.00 value, go at **2.98**

One lot men's Kersey working pants in dark gray, worth \$2.00 and \$2.50, **1.79** go at

Our celebrated line of \$3.00 Derby and soft Hats go at **2.29**

Boys' and Children's Suits

One lot of boys' Suits, worth up to \$3.00, at **\$1.19**

One lot of boys' Suits, sold at their actual worth at \$4.00, go at **1.95**

One lot of Worsteds and Scotch Plaids, worth \$5.00, at **2.45**

One lot of boys' Suits, regular \$6.00 and \$7.00 values at **3.45**

Boys' Overcoats

One lot of boys' Overcoats, regular \$3.00 values, go at **\$1.95**

One lot of boys' Overcoats, regular \$3.50 values for **2.48**

One lot of boys' Overcoats regular \$5.00 and \$6.00 values, military and regular styles, go at **3.48**

One lot of boys' Overcoats regular \$6.00 and \$8.00 values, presto and regular styles in fancy mixed and black **4.19**

One lot of boys' Overcoats, \$9.00 and \$10 values, presto and regular styles, in fancy scotch mixture, also plain black, go at **6.45**

Boy's Pants

One lot of boys' knee Pants, regular 50c value at **.19**

One lot of boys' knee Pants regular 75c values at **.39**

One lot of boys' knee Pants, regular \$1.00 values at **.59**

Space don't permit us to quote prices on everything, but every article in our store is included in this sale. ABSOLUTELY NOTHING RESERVED.

Shoes for Men and Boys

200 pairs of men's patent leather, gun metal and calf, \$4.00 shoes now **\$2.89**

300 pairs men's Shoes, patent leather, calf, gun metal and vici, a \$3.50 grade now at **2.69**

200 pairs men's shoes in patent leather, calf, gun metal and vici kid, the regular 2.50 grade **1.79**

The \$3.00 Shoes for **2.19**

A big lot of boys' Shoes, regular \$2.00 values for **1.39**

Ladies' Shirt Waists

6.00 Waists at **\$4.25**

5.50 Waists at **3.98**

5.00 Waists at **3.75**

4.00 Waists at **2.98**

3.50 Waists at **2.50**

Ladies' Coats and Suits

\$22.00 Suits at **\$15.95**

\$20.00 Suits **\$14.50**

\$18.00 Suits **\$13.00**

\$17.50 Suits **\$11.95**

\$16.50 Suits **\$10.39**

\$12.50 Suits **\$8.98**

Children's \$3.50 Bearskin Coats at **\$2.25**

Ladies' Skirts

\$12.50 and 12.50 Skirts **\$7.98**

\$10.00 Skirts **\$6.98**

\$9.00 Skirts **\$5.98**

\$8.50 and 8.00 Skirts **\$5.25**

\$7.00 and 6.50 Skirts **\$4.59**

\$5.50 and 5.00 Skirts **\$3.98**

\$4.00 and \$3.50 Skirts **\$2.59**

Furnishing Goods

100 dozen heavy Canvas Gloves regular 10c value, sale price **5c**

50 dozen men's heavy fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c and 75c at **35c**

25 dozen men's all wool Shirts and Drawers worth \$1.00 and 1.25 **.79c**

10 dozen men's all wool flannel Shirts worth \$1.50, go at **.99c**

10 dozen all wool flannel Shirts worth \$1.00 and 1.25, go at **.79c**

15 dozen heavy jersey Overshirts regular 50c value at **.39c**

\$1.00 men's and boys' Sweater Coats go at **.79c**

\$1.50 men's and boys' Sweater Coats now selling at **.59c**

\$2.25 men's and boys' Sweater Coats now selling at **.81c**

\$3.00 men's and boys' Sweater Coats now selling at **.91c**

Men's all wool Socks, 25c and 35c values go at **.18c**

Men's all wool Socks .50c value go at **.30c**

25 dozen mule skin Gloves and 74 dickeys **.18c**

A. Kraus & Son
Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store, Grayling, Mich.

LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN IN IMPORTANT CASES BY SUPREME COURT.

DECEMBER REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD.

Increase in Experiences of the State Shown in Figures Compiled Covering Past Fourteen Years.

[By Gurd M. Hayes.]

Lansing, Mich.—Another chapter chapter was added to the famous binder twine case at Jackson prison when the supreme court reversed the conviction of Milton J. Daily, of Chicago, who was indicted by a grand jury and convicted in the circuit court of Jackson county for alleged bribery of ex-warden Armstrong. Daily, who sought extradition through the courts of Illinois and the supreme court of the United States, before he was finally brought to Michigan to face the charges will be given a new trial.

After Daily was convicted in the circuit court numerous attempts were made to secure a new trial for the Chicago man, and finally citing 102 assignments of error, Daily's attorneys appealed the case to the supreme court of this state. Daily was indicted in 1909 following the sensational exposures of the dealings of the Armstrong administration at Jackson prison.

The state fire marshal's department won a notable victory when the supreme court sustained the constitutionality of the new fire marshal law as applied to moving picture theatres and upheld the action of the department in ordering a second story "movie" in Detroit to close its doors.

The Jewell theatre, a moving picture playhouse located in the second story of a Detroit building resisted the attempts to the fire marshal to close it up and in the circuit court of Wayne county the theatre manager won, as it was claimed that a Detroit ordinance gave the proprietor the right he claimed.

This case is considered important as many other second story theatres will be closed as a result of the supreme court's ruling. "Local regulation is not abrogated but supplemented by the state law," said Justice Moore, who wrote the opinion. "The Detroit ordinance does not give authority for second story moving picture theatres to run, neither does it stop those that are now running. Experience has demonstrated that peculiar hazards attend the handling and exposing of the films in giving of exhibitions; that the hazard to human life tends to increase as the means of exit from these places are limited. Regulation, in such case, extends as well to designating the place where a thing may be done as to prescribing the way it may be done. If the public safety or welfare demands that a particular business shall not be conducted in a particular place, the legislative power may be exercised to prevent it."

Justice Moore wrote another opinion upholding a decision of the industrial accident board which is of considerable importance to the employers of labor and the workingmen of Michigan. In the case of Mrs. Jessie B. Clem vs. The Chalmers Motor Car company, of Detroit, the industrial accident board awarded the widow \$3,000 compensation following the accidental death of her husband and the Chalmers company appealed the decision to the supreme court.

Clem was killed in a peculiar manner. During the process of constructing a building Clem descended from the roof of a building by means of a rope, but lost his hold and fell, breaking his neck. The company contended that the rope was not the regular means of decent and therefore denied liability.

"There is nothing in the evidence to indicate that he expected to get hurt and it cannot be said that such an act should be characterized as intentional and wilful misconduct within the meaning of the act," says the court.

The supreme court affirmed the decision of the St. Clair circuit in the case of Leo Curtis, a fourteen-year-old boy vs. the Grand Trunk railway company. Curtis was awarded \$850 damages as the result of severe burns sustained by falling into a pool of hot water which had been discharged from the Grand Trunk company's shops.

Damages to the amount of \$15,000 received by the Union Ice company at Bay City against the Detroit & Mackinac railroad were affirmed. A building containing a large amount of ice burned and it was claimed that a spark from a locomotive owned by the Detroit & Mackinac caused the fire.

During December reports were received by the Industrial Accident Board of 1,057 workmen in the state of Michigan being injured severely enough to take them into the compensation period, this compared with \$80 of the same classification during November. Twenty-six of these injuries resulted fatally, the same number of fatal injuries as reported dur-

ing November, six men losing their lives in the iron, coal and copper mines; the railroads claimed three victims, electricity was responsible for two deaths, the remainder of the fatal accidents occurring in various other industries throughout the state. Seventy-one workmen received permanent injuries, against 56 of the same classification last month, five of whom lost an eye, one a foot, one a leg, several lost two or more fingers and the remainder of those in the permanent injury class suffered amputations of fingers. Nine hundred and sixty were temporarily disabled due to fractures, contusions, lacerations, sprains, etc., the lumber industries sending in the greatest number of reports, closely followed by the automobile and allied manufacturers; 87 were temporarily disabled through injuries in coal mines, 60 in the copper mines and 11 in the coal regions; steam transportation reported 83 men temporarily injured.

During the past five months 3,500 bushels of wheat were marketed in Michigan, according to the monthly crop report issued by Secretary of State Martindale. In answer to the question "What has wheat during December suffered injury from any cause?" 129 crop correspondents throughout the state answered in the affirmative, while 297 correspondents report no damage.

The expense of maintaining the state government has increased enormously in the past thirteen years is shown by figures compiled by Auditor General Fuller which set forth the fact that it cost \$3,470,333.16 in 1913 than in 1900.

In 1900 the expense of the state government was \$3,932,845.88. The figures for the other years including 1913 are as follows: \$3,986,190.59 in 1901; \$4,244,975.96 in 1902; \$4,518,305.22 in 1903; \$5,126,256.32 in 1904; \$5,124,685.05 in 1905; \$5,184,525.22 in 1906; \$5,118,675.67 in 1907; \$6,390,681.91 in 1908; \$6,290,605.35 in 1909; \$6,320,706.70 in 1910; \$6,320,420.79 in 1911; \$6,701,808.55 in 1912; \$7,463,179.04 in 1913.

Regardless of the outcome of the attack on the validity of the state auto tax law, now pending before the supreme court, owners of electric automobiles "should worry," according to D. H. Mills, deputy secretary of state. The owners of electrics are paying a tax ranging from 75 cents to \$2 on the high-priced machines for a 1914 tag. If the law is upheld the license fee will stand. If it is knocked out, the state will have no way of retrieving the tags and compelling the payment of a tax commensurate with the value of the machines. Realizing this, the owners of electrics are not delaying their application for license.

Up to January 6, Secretary of State Martindale collected \$91,061 on the sale of 1914 license tags. This represents about 6,000 machines, or less than one-tenth of the number in the state.

An interesting case was argued before the supreme court recently in which the court is asked to decide whether an employee, hurt on his way to punch a time clock during the noon hour, is entitled to compensation. Nov. 15, 1912, Adelbert Rayner, of Grand Rapids, was running to get to the time clock before the noon lunch hour when he collided with a fellow workman, and injuries sustained resulted in death.

The industrial accident board gave the widow 300 week's compensation and the Sign Furniture Co. appealed to the supreme court. The furniture firm contend that Rayner's death was not the result of the accident and that it did not arise out of and in the course of his employment and that he was guilty of intentional and wilful misconduct.

Whether there is a question of law or only of fact will be determined by the supreme court. It has before held that the courts have nothing to do with a decision where only a question of fact is involved.

Through the initiative, a committee of state grangers will submit the proposed tonnage tax and the Torrens system of land transfers to the voters of the state. The committee, which meets in Lansing every day to prepare the plans for the submission, is composed of Bur Lincoln, deputy food commissioner; T. H. McNaughton and N. P. Hall, of Diamond Lake. They will be assisted by James Helme, state dairy and food commissioner, and S. H. Clink, a Muskegon attorney.

Deputy State Dairy and Food Commissioner Bur Lincoln has condemned the parcel post scales at the Holland post office. Recently the postmaster general informed the state dairy and food commissioner that he had a right to inspect scales in post offices, and Holland is one of the first to be found out of order. The scales in this office were found to be defective and patrons were required to pay Uncle Sam excess postage.

A state convention to boost prohibition is to be held in Lansing at the Central Methodist church for two days, beginning Jan. 21. More than 700 delegates are expected to be present, of whom many will be ministers. The convention is being held under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon league.

Placing the Blame. Visitor—"How does the land lie out this way?" Native—"It ain't the land—it's the land agents"—Philadelphia Record.

The second inspection of moving picture houses in Michigan will be started within a month, according to State Fire Marshal John T. Wimship. Since the recent decisions of the supreme court, the department will now be in a better position to enforce the laws.

VILLA DRIVES FEDERALS TO U.S.

REBELS ARE VICTORIOUS AT OJINAGA AND MANY PRISONERS ARE SHOT.

AMERICAN TROOPS HOLDS HUNDREDS OF REFUGEES.

Small Detachment of Federals Make Escape and Fly to the Mountains With Rebels in Pursuit.

Presidio, Texas.—The last scenes in the capture of Ojinaga by Francisco Villa's rebels were enacted Sunday. Villa had taken more than 300 prisoners during the mad rush following the evacuation of the fortress. Dozens were identified as volunteer members of the Orozco and Salazar commands, and every one of these was executed shortly after daybreak, without the formality of court martial.

More than 2,000 rifles, two cannons, 200,000 rounds of ammunition, four large field pieces and several machine guns, brought across the river by the fleeing army, have been seized by the United States troops. The United States troops are holding 2,800 federal soldiers and 1,400 civilians, refugees from Ojinaga.

Salazar, Orozco, Caraveo and Rosas, with 400 men, cut their way through the rebel lines and are now fleeing westward, through the mountains, with a detachment of rebels in pursuit. The charge was led by Salazar who, although badly wounded according to federal prisoners here, made an exceptionally gallant fight.

Gens. Mercado, Ramedo, Castro, Landa and Aduna were among those who crossed the river and surrendered to Maj. McNamee.

Michigan Schedule Is Ready.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Michigan's 1914 football schedule, regarded as the best the team ever had, stands ready for ratification by the athletic board. Only one change is likely to be made in the schedule as now programmed.

Cornell, which is listed for Ferry Field, November 14, may be played in Ithaca, if Director Bartelme's wishes can be fulfilled.

With both the Penn and Cornell games at Ferry Field this year, Syracuse would form the big home game for Michigan in 1915. For this reason the change is desired.

The proposed schedule:

Oct. 3—Case at Ann Arbor.

Oct. 10—Vanderbilt at Ann Arbor.

Oct. 17—M. A. C. at Lansing.

Oct. 24—Syracuse at Syracuse.

Oct. 31—Harvard at Cambridge.

Nov. 7—Pennsylvania at Ann Arbor.

Nov. 14—Cornell at Ann Arbor.

Ann Arbor High Wins Debate.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Detroit Central high school debaters Saturday evening failed to sustain the negative of the proposition that the president of the United States should serve a six-year term and be thereafter ineligible, in their contest with the Ann Arbor high school team. The judges decided against the Detroit boys by the narrowest possible margin, two to one.

Both teams represented their school's house of representatives. The Detroit team was composed of Roy Walters, Lynn Pierson and George Daniels. Emmet Forsythe, Victor Legg and Norman Gibson were their opponents.

State Fair Must Pay Burroughs.

Lansing, Mich.—Walter Burroughs, who was employed by the Michigan State Fair association to paint a flag pole at the fair grounds in Detroit last summer, and who fell and was badly injured, will receive compensation at the rate of \$10 per week during his disability as the result of a ruling by the industrial accident board.

Burroughs did not receive a stipulated sum per day, but was given \$30 for the job, and the question was raised by the fair association that it was contract work. This objection was overruled by the accident board.

Finds Crackman at Work.

Saginaw, Mich.—Saginaw's epidemic of robberies reached height when D. L. Laur arrived at his grain elevator office early Saturday to find crackman working at his safe. He frightened the man away. There was \$1,000 in the safe. Harry Buckell's fur store was entered and \$250 in skins taken. Watches valued at \$500 stolen from express wagon and consigned to J. W. Grant were returned to express office by small boy.

Papers were filed by the Cleveland Cliffs Co. with the secretary of state, changing the purpose of the corporation from manufacturing to mining. The company is capitalized at \$5,000,000.

To furnish employment for a number of men whom he found sitting in his office, Mayor Bailey, of Battle Creek, ordered a new sewer commenced.

"If you men are willing to dig trenches through the snow, we will furnish the work," declared the mayor.

St. Clair county farmers have been invited to hold their February round up in Port Huron as guests of the Port Huron Business Men's association. A banquet will be tendered the ruralites.

A machine to make tough meat tender has been invented by John Bergstrom, blacksmith for the L. James Lumber Co. of Keweenaw. Two years devoted to study and experiments were required to perfect the device. A model has been sent to the patent office at Washington.

NOTED BLIND WOMAN SPEAKS IN DETROIT



HELEN KELLER.

Detroit, Mich.—The remarkable blind, deaf and dumb woman, Helen Keller, told the story of her life at a local theatre Tuesday night in an address which she calls "The Heart and Hand." In an interview she voiced many radical socialistic views.

SOCIALISTS DUST EX-MAYOR

John Menton, of Flint, Quits Party After Suspension and Editor is Expelled Outright.

Flint, Mich.—John Menton, the only socialist ever elected mayor of Flint, quit the organized party in this city Sunday night after he had been suspended for being connected with the alleged diversion of funds of the party by the Whoo-poor-will Dancing club.

Menton left the hall after the vote, announcing his withdrawal from the party as organized and declared, "I will be a candidate at the primaries and will be the next socialist mayor of Flint."

Following Menton's suspension, Geo. W. Starkweather, editor of "Flashlights," the socialist paper, which he owns, was expelled from the party outright. Louis Wright and Mrs. Menton also were censured severely by the party for being implicated in the alleged diversion of funds of the party in connection with the Whoo-poor-will Dancing club.

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All the electric roads of Michigan have been invited and accepted an invitation to be at a conference with the state railroad commission to be held in Lansing on Jan. 21 to discuss the matter of uniform rules for electric roads of the state. At present rules of the electric roads are greatly at variance with one another and Commissioner Cunningham is of the opinion that rules should be made uniform.</

HOME DEPARTMENT OF THE AVALANCHE

FEATURES OF INTEREST AND VALUE TO THE WOMEN IN THE HOMES OF GRAYLING AND CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The Kitchen Cabinet



NOBODY has a right to find life uninteresting or unwarding who sees within the sphere of his activity a wrong he can help to remedy, or within himself an evil he can hope to overcome. —Charles Eliot.

SOME WAYS WITH CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate is such a favorite with most people that one never tires of it in different combinations. Here are some new ones to try:

Chocolate Pudding.—Take a pint of milk, a quarter of a cup of sugar, one egg, a tablespoonful of flour mixed well with the sugar, a flavoring spoonful of chocolate and vanilla flavoring. Mix the flour and sugar, and add it to the well beaten egg; add the milk a little at a time, saving out a little to mix with the chocolate. Melt the chocolate over hot water. Add a little of the milk, and stir it into the first mixture. Stir constantly, and cook until smooth; put away to cool and serve in glasses with whipped cream on top.

Steamed Chocolate Pudding.—Melt a square and a half of chocolate over steam; add a half cup of sugar, half cup of milk, an egg well beaten, a cup of flour and a teaspoon of baking powder with a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of melted butter. Steam one and a half hours. Serve with a sauce made of powdered sugar, butter and the yolks of two eggs.

Another Steamed Pudding.—Cream three tablespoonfuls of butter, add two-thirds of a cup of sugar gradually, and one egg well beaten. Mix and sift two and one-half cups of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Add to the creamed mixture, alternating with one cup of milk, then add two ounces of melted chocolate. Turn into a greased mold and steam two and a half hours. Serve with the following sauce: Cream a fourth of a cup of butter, add one cup of powdered sugar gradually, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla and a fourth of a cup of heavy cream, beaten stiff.

Chocolate Caramel Cake.—Mix together the following ingredients: Two ounces of chocolate, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk, two cups of flour, a quarter of a cup of butter, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in three layers. Caramel Filling.—One and a half cupfuls of sugar, a half cup of sweet milk, a teaspoonful of butter. Boil until it spins a thread, then when cool, add a teaspoonful of vanilla.

A dainty little cracker for afternoon tea is prepared by putting a spoonful of soft fudge on small butter thin crackers. Add a half of a nutmeg, and you have a delicious little cake with which to treat your friends.

If we continue borrowing for work, the hours that are due to sleep, though we may postpone a settlement for years, the final inevitable result will be physical and mental bankruptcy.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

During the cold weather some good combinations of the cheap cuts of meat or the good, wholesome rabbit makes a good meal.

Barbecued Rabbit.—Lay the rabbit in salt water for half an hour; drain and dry, gash freely and lard with strips of bacon. Put into a baking pan and pour in a cupful of boiling water. Cover with another pan and steam until tender. Then uncover and baste with the following: Four teaspoonfuls of vinegar, two of mustard, one tablespoonful of currant jelly and two tablespoonfuls of butter. When nicely browned lay on a hot dish and butter generously.

Lamb's Liver in Casserole.—Wash and wipe a sliced liver, and lay aside to dry, while frying six slices of bacon. Strain out the bacon and return the fat to the pan. When it is hot, return the liver to the pan and sear on both sides. If you desire to have the dish especially nice, add half a can of mushrooms and put them with the liver into the casserole. Cover with broth or, if that is not at hand, boiling water. Cover and cook in a slow oven for two hours.

Calf's Brains on Toast.—Scald the brains and throw at once into very cold water. This makes them firm and white, and the membrane can then be easily removed. When cold, beat to a paste and add three eggs well beaten. Season to taste and fry in a hot frying pan in a little butter. Like a platter with strips of buttered toast and pour the brains and egg over, and serve. Figs' brains are as good as calves' brains.

Good Rule for Right Living.

Gentleness and cheerfulness, these come before all morality—they are the perfect duties. If your morals make you dreary, depend upon it they are wrong. I do not say "give them up," for they may be all you have; but conceal them, like a vice, lest they should spoil the lives of better men. —Robert Louis Stevenson.

Worship of the Serpent.—The Apaches profess to be descended from a snake, and venerate it ac-

ordingly, and the most extraordinary prehistoric earthworks on the continent testifies to the power of the serpent on the imagination of primitive man. The tribes of central Australia, the most primitive people in contact with modern civilization, have in a mythical serpent of gigantic size and magical attributes their nearest approach to a deity.

Pork chops put into the oven with a small amount of hot water will bake nicely without drying.

Elaborate and Beautiful Evening Gown



THE Oriental influence is distinct enough in this elaborate evening gown, in which one thin fabric after another is draped over the silk foundation. There is first a skirt of silk veiled with chiffon. Six narrow stripes are also veiled with chiffon with a border of tuck of this fabric extending below each ruffle.

Over this skirt a tunic of lace is worn, extending almost to the knees. One would think this quite enough in the way of draping, but over this a drapery of gorgeously embroidered chiffon is gathered like a second tunic.

By way of further elaboration a wreath of scattered chiffon roses on a fuzzy stem extends from the bust to the hem of the embroidered chiffon, and a small bouquet at its upper end finishes the corsage.

The draped shoulder and opening at the neck are finished with a fine lace edging. There is a narrow crushed girdle of chiffon.

The natural lines of the figure are followed in this wonderful gown, and

we must concede to the French designer a masterful handling of the drapery. It is modest, but is meant to be conspicuous. It is original and sticks to beautiful lines, so that there is no straining after novel effect at the expense of taste.

The headdress is in keeping with the character of the gown. It is made of rhinestones and a magnificent spray of costly feathers. The hair is peculiarly dressed but suits the type of face of the model in the illustration, which is pure French.

Altogether the gown, coiffure, and hair ornament suit this type incomparably well, so that the ensemble is full of fascination. One could hardly be other than charming with a toilette so complete and so beautiful. And it is the knowledge that she is making a charming appearance which lends charm to those wonderful French women, to whom the world owes a debt of gratitude. They are preserving charm; they take care to be charming.

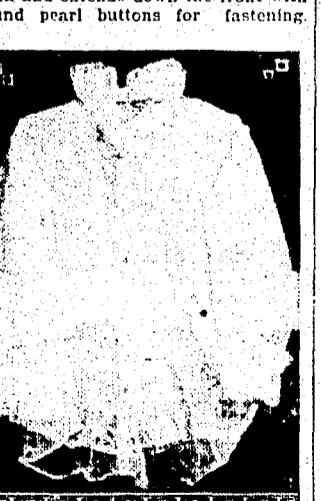
JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

NETS AND SHADOW LACES USED FOR THE LATEST BLOUSE

THIS last step in the direction of thin materials for blouses is said: There isn't anything thinner than nets and shadow laces.

An underblouse with sleeve caps, finished with lace, is made of the same net as that used over it. In the waist model shown here, a broad band of ribbon is tucked to it below the bust and finished with a bow at the left side. The blouse with long sleeves is placed over this. The shoulder seams and under arm seams are in one.

A double frill of net encircles the neck and extends down the front with round pearl buttons for fastening.



The sleeves are finished at the wrist with two single frills.

Sometimes two kinds of net are used, but often shadow lace makes the outside waist, over plain net. Heavier all-over laces are used as well.

In any of these the waist is so sheer that a fancy corset cover must be worn under the blouse. These are of lace, chiffon, net or thin silk. They're trimmed with ribbon and small

chiffon or ribbon flowers, and are very pretty.

Using a plain net waist as a foundation, more beautiful effects are made by draping lace or chiffon over them and supplying a wide crushed girdle of silk or velvet. Lace veils in colors are used for the same purpose, and tinted nets and laces make possible an unending variety in these thin, soft garments.

Three such blouses take up so little room that they may be carried in a small box or bag. They are very convenient for the southern tourist, and they are indispensable with the season's suits.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

SEASON'S COLOR IS YELLOW

SKILLfully Handled, as it Must Be, it Becomes to the Average Wearer.

Yellow is much seen in these days. Last spring yellow was first extensively used in lingerie. Ribbons of yellow were run into all sorts of underwear and negligees. Then yellow and crepe de chine were used for the making of rest robes and petticoats and chemises and night gowns. Yellow waists of chiffon and crepe de chine were next worn. And then evening frocks and afternoon frocks of yellow appeared. There are even some yellow tweed street suits. Yellow is usually a becoming color, if it is skillfully handled. But there are not many skins that are improved by coming into direct contact with yellow. This fact is now understood by most dressmakers. In almost all the gowns and blouses of yellow there is a generous use of cream or white tulles at the throat. There is usually a touch of black somewhere on these yellow garments. A little black velvet at the wrist or elbow or belt, or a knot of black in the drapery of the skirt, gives character to the color that might otherwise seem monotonous.

Hoop Coats.

The hooped coats are very smart. They are made of velvet, brocde satin, velours de laine, fine faced cloth and many other materials, says the New York Press. The genuine leg of mutton sleeve is seen, and, as a rule, these coats are generously trimmed with fur.

Holiness to the Lord

By REV. L. W. COSELL,
Adjunct to the Dean
Meody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—Exodus 28:36, Zechariah 14:20, Revelation 22:4

As these three verses are quoted, it will be seen that there is a connection between them, and that all have to do with our theme, "Holiness to the Lord." We are given:

The Purport of Holiness—Exodus 28:36 reads, "And thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and grave upon it, like the engraving of a signet, 'Holiness to the Lord.' This inscription was worn upon the mitre of the high priest, who stood as the representative of Israel."

The word used for holiness has as its root idea separation, dedication; hence this inscription meant that Israel was separated unto the Lord. This word may be applied to inanimate things, such as the vessels and vestments of the sanctuary; but in the case of men, such separation as the word sets before us will result in moral purity and righteousness.

How do we need to be thus set apart to God? This separation is to reach the heart and life as well as our service. One might even go to the foreign field and yet be unfledged to God, so far as the daily life is concerned.

Such separation is expected of all Christians, for in the New Testament all are spoken of as saints—separated ones. We have heard of a teacher who called the worst cheat in his class, Honest; the most tardy boy, Punctual; the most indolent boy, Diligent. As they were so addressed from day to day, they grew ashamed and tried more and more to live up to their names. God calls us saints: let us be saints—separated ones.

The Permutation of Holiness—Zechariah 14:20 reads, "In that day shall there be upon the bells of the horses, Holiness unto the Lord; and the pots in the Lord's house shall be like the bowls before the altar." This refers primarily to the happy millennial day which is coming. At that time, holiness shall so permeate life that kitchen utensils shall be as holy as the vessels of the house of God.

The hairdress is in keeping with the character of the gown. It is made of rhinestones and a magnificent spray of costly feathers. The hair is peculiarly dressed but suits the type of face of the model in the illustration, which is pure French.

Altogether the gown, coiffure, and hair ornament suit this type incomparably well, so that the ensemble is full of fascination. One could hardly be other than charming with a toilette so complete and so beautiful. And it is the knowledge that she is making a charming appearance which lends charm to those wonderful French women, to whom the world owes a debt of gratitude. They are preserving charm; they take care to be charming.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

USES FOR THE MARSHMALLOW

Delicious Sweet Sandwich May Be Made From Confection—Good in Either Salad or Dessert.

A new and delicious sweet sandwich is made as follows: Melt some marshmallows in a granite dish in hot water, add two tablespoonsfuls of syrup from preserved ginger, one tablespoonful of finely chopped ginger and the same of finely ground walnuts or almonds. Mix well together and spread on thin buttered bread.

For a dainty salad use diced marshmallows, walnut meats, seeded white grapes and a few cherries to give a touch of color. Serve in a nest of green and just before serving cover with sweetened lemon juice and, if desired, a dash of sherry.

For a dessert make a plain lemon jelly. Just as it begins to set, beat in a cup of diced marshmallows. Serve with whipped cream.

A delicious dessert is made by scooping out the inside of stale cup cakes. Fill the cakes with marshmallows cut very fine, just a dash of lemon and a spoonful of any good jam. Put in a hot oven just before serving, heat quickly and serve with any pudding sauce or cream.

Something fine is made from an angel cake baked in layers and put together with chopped nuts and marshmallows.

Squares of hot gingerbread, put together with diced marshmallows and any tart jelly, makes a dessert that is sure to meet with approval.

BOTH FRUIT PRESS AND SIEVE

Invention Particularly Useful During the Time of Putting Up Delicacies for Winter.

A Pennsylvania man has patented a press and sieve to be used in the preparation of fruit and vegetables for the table and for the making of jellies. A metal frame holds a semi-circular sieve, which is removable. A

"I'd lak powful well to git married, but Ah ain't got money 'nuf to git a divorce. It costs some of da 'nigga' down heah as much as \$30 to git un-hitched. Why, some of dese lawyers makes a good living gittin' divorces for us 'nigga's."

Don't buy water for bluing. Liquid blue is almost all water. Buy Red Oxide Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Adv.

NOT MUCH OF A PROBLEM

Observing Boy Had Sure Way of Determining the Breed of Chicken Served for Dinner.

At a recent dinner in a suburban district, where all the guests were amateur chicken raisers, after a discussion of the egg problem the conversation turned to the best breed of hens. After the good points of Orpingtons, Minorcs, Leghorns and others had been brought forth the host said:

"Well, the ultimate end of every chicken is the pot, and you can't tell the difference when it is on the table. Let's see how many can tell what kind of a hen we have just eaten."

All agreed it was a very good kind, but there were many guesses as to the breed. The only child at the table, a twelve-year-old boy, was the one who guessed correctly.

The host beamed on him and said: "Jimmie, how did you know it was a Plymouth Rock?"

"Oh, that was easy," he replied. "I found a feather in the gravy."

Salisbury Not a Courter. The bishop of London on one occasion when he went to Buckingham palace told the king that he had passed Lord Salisbury in an anteroom, but the latter did not seem to know him.

"Oh," said King Edward, "Lord Salisbury never recognizes anyone," and going to a bureau he took out a new portrait of himself and handed it to the bishop, saying: "What do you think of this?" "A very excellent likeness, sir," said the bishop. "When I showed it to Salisbury," said the king, "he looked hard at it and then said: 'Poor old Buller! I wonder if he's stupid as he looks!'"

The Check of Him. Mrs. Exe—"I never get a real good bargain in shoes but once in my life."

If a special display from the outside is desired, it is perhaps preferable to allow the pots to stand always with the same side to the light.

But a more shapely plant is secured by frequently shifting and turning.

SKIN CLEARED.

By Simple Change in Food.

It has been said by a physician that most diseases are the result of indigestion.

There's undoubtedly much truth in the statement, even to the cause of many unsightly eruptions, which many suppose can be removed by applying some remedy on the outside.

By changing her food a Kan. girl was relieved of an eczema which was a great annoyance to her. She writes:

"For five months I was suffering with an eruption on my face and hands which our doctor called eczema and which caused me a great deal of inconvenience. The suffering was almost unbearable."

"The medicine I took only gave me temporary relief. One day I happened to read somewhere that the eruption was disappearing as if by magic. I had at last found, in this great food, something that reached my skin."

"When I find a victim of this affliction I remember my own former suffering and advise a trial of Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellness." There read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

Flavored Puddings.

Use uncooked fondant or melt some of the cooked if you have it. Add very sparingly a few drops of pure oil of wintergreen, cloves, peppermint or cinnamon, or you may use lemon, orange, pistachio, rose or extract and if desired a little pure vegetable coloring may be added to give a delicate tint. Work this in smoothly, then form flat, smooth dishes. Lay on waxed paper and leave plain or dip in melted chocolate.

Malagan Pudding.

One-third cup rice, one cup sugar, two eggs, one pint milk, half a lemon, little salt. Soak the rice over night. Beat the yolks of the eggs with one tablespoon of the sugar and grate in the lemon rind. Add the rice and milk. Bake one hour. Beat the whites of eggs stiff and add to them the rest of the sugar, then add the lemon juice; pour over the pudding and return to the oven for three minutes to brown.

Our Greatest January Clean-up Sale!

Clean-up Sale...

Starts Sat. Jan. **10th**

50c Wool Serges
in black and colors, clean-up sale
39c

10c Outings
Dark or light, fancies and white,
clean-up sale
7¹/₂c

Ladies' Fleeced Underwear
25c values, clean-up sale
19c

12¹/2c Fancy Gingham
clean-up sale
8c

**Ladies' and children's
Mitts and Gloves**
25c values, clean-up sale
19c

10c Bleached Cottons
clean-up sale
8c

7c Outings
clean-up sale
5c

Curtain Scrims
25c values, new patterns, clean-up
sale
19c

January Sale of **Ladies' and Children's Furs**
1-3 off on all ladies' Furs **1-2 off** on all children's Furs

Your choice of any . . . Trimmed Hat
Regardless of any former price, clean-up sale
\$1.00



January Clean-up Sale of all
Ladies' and Misses'
Coats

\$ 8.00 coats for	-	\$ 4.98
12.00 coats for	-	8.98
15.00 coats for	-	11.00
18.00 coats for	-	12.98

Every Girl's Coat
in stock specially priced
during our January Clean-up Sale at

1-3 off

Men's Flannel Shirts

\$1.00 values for	-	\$.79
1.25 values for	-	.98
1.50 values for	-	1.15
2.00 values for	-	1.39
2.50 values for	-	1.89
.50 work shirts	-	.39

We want you to see our line
of

**Suits and
Overcoats**

A tremendous saving of

1-4 off

All Wool Underwear
for Men and Women at
1-4 off

on every suit and overcoat,
except "Style-plus."

**Comforters &
Blankets**

at greatly reduced prices

\$2.00 comforters	-	\$1.59
1.50 comforters	-	1.15
1.00 comforters	-	.79
5.00 wool blankets	-	3.98
2.50 wool knap blankets	-	1.89
1.25 cotton blankets	-	.89
.85 cotton blankets	-	.74
.75 cotton blankets	-	.60
.45 cotton blankets	-	.40

House Dresses

Kimonos and Sacques

\$1.25 values	-	-	\$.98
1.00 values	-	-	.79
2.00 kimonos	-	-	1.59
1.25 kimonos	-	-	.98
1.00 kimonos	-	-	.79
.50 sacques	-	-	.39

Children's
Bootees, Knit Sacques
Skirts and Infants' Apparel
at January clean-up prices

A Clean-up Sale of
**Dependable
Footwear**

It doesn't pay to buy cheap
shoes, and we have always
guarded against putting
them in stock. That's why
our shoe department is so
popular.

We have a number of
broken lines on which we
have greatly reduced prices.



Flannel Gowns
for Men, Women
and Children

\$1.00 gowns now	-	\$.79
.75 gowns now	-	.59
.50 gowns now	-	.39

**Fleece Downs and
Flannelettes**

25c fleece downs	-	18c
15c fleece downs	-	11c
10c flannelettes	-	7c

**Black Cat
Hosiery**

for Women and Children

25c hose now	-	19c
15c hose now	-	11c
10c hose now	-	7c

**Men's and Boys'
Caps**

50c caps now	-	39c
75c caps now	-	59c
\$1.00 caps now	-	79c
1.50 caps now	-	1.15



**Boys' Suits and
Overcoats**

Suits in Norfolk style. Brown,
gray and blue serges.

Every suit from the "Best Ever"
line.

During Our January Clean-up
Sale

1-4 off

Clean-up Sale...

Starts Sat. Jan. **10th**

200 dozen Canvas Gloves
Heavy 10c quality, clean-up sale

4c pair
3 pair limit.

Men's

50c Fleeced Underwear
clean-up sale
33c

\$1.00 Cotton Working Pants
clean-up sale
69c

**Boys' and Girls'
Knit Hockey Caps**
50c grade **37c** 25c grade **19c**

Men's Wool Knit Socks
White and colors, clean-up sale
39c

Boys'
Heavy Fleeced Underwear
2-piece or union, clean-up sale
37c a suit

Heavy Wool Socks
25c and 35c quality, clean-up sale
19c

200 pr. Men's Wool Pants
\$2.00 and \$2.50 grade, clean-up sale
\$1.69

Grayling Mercantile Company

"The Quality Store"

WORMS!

BY GUARANTEE

"SALT-EM" will rid your stock
of WORMS—save that loss
from undigested feed—
ward off DISEASE.

WE WILL PAY YOU 20, 40—100 LBS.
OF "SALT-EM" ON PLATE AGREEMENT
MONDAY BACK IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED
WITH A TEST OF 20 DAYS.

TRY "SALT-EM" Come and see me.
Get back on "SALT-EM" free.

SALT-EM



CHAPTER I.

The Prophecy.

Half a dozen high, little French voices floated shrilly out into the garden, on a sunshiny morning of 1820 from the great entry of an old farmhouse in the valley under the Jura mountains. The grandmother, sitting white-capped in the center of the hub-bub, heard one more willingly than the others, for not only was Francois her best loved, but also the story he asked for was the story she liked to tell.

Smiling, the grandmother began: "You must know, my children, that it was on a day in the month of May, in the year 1813, that he came. You, Lucie, and you, Pierre, and Marie were not born, only Francois and Tomas. Francois was the older—not quite three years old. The mother had gone to care for your Aunt Lucie, who was ill, and I kept the house for your father. It was the year of the great conscription, when the emperor took all the men to fight, not only the strong ones, but the boys, and the old and infirm. If they might but drag themselves at the tail of a regiment! So the few men who were not under the flag were sorely needed by their families, for it was necessary, if the women and children were not to starve, that some should stay to work in the fields. Your father was of the few who had escaped in our village of Vicques."

"One morning a man appeared in the village and said that Napoleon would pass this way within a few hours."

"Outside I heard the neighbors calling the same two words—Napoleon comes—one called it to another. If the trumpet of the angel sounded the end of the world, they could not have had more fear. Then your father kissed me, and kneeled and held you, Francois, and Tomas, in his arms, and I saw tears, but he was brave—but yes, 'Courage, little mother,' he said, 'for me and for the babies. Courage.'

"And at that your father, who was my little lad once, you know, my dears, had gone, and I stood with an ache where my heart should have been, and for a moment I was stupid and could not think."

"As I stood so, like a blow there was a rush of galloping horses in a shower of noise down the street, and my heart stopped, for the horses drew up at this house. So that I was still in the middle of the floor when the door opened."

"It opened, that door there, and against the light I saw men crowding in the entry. They wore uniforms of bright colors, and swords hung at their sides, and on their heads were hats with trimmings of gold. Then I saw—Napoleon. With a step toward me he spoke in a kind voice, half smiling."

"'Madame,' he said, 'will you let us use this room and this table for an hour? You shall not be disturbed in your work.'

"I made my courtesy to these great gentlemen as I had been taught, and I found myself saying quite easily to his majesty the emperor, as easily as if I talked to Monsieur le Curé, to whom I was accustomed, that he was welcome; that I would serve him gladly if he wished to command me. And then I left them. I went into the kitchen and began to get dinner, but I was so dazed that I could not seem to make the soup as usual. When suddenly, I heard a child cry, and with no thought then but of my babies, flew to the door of the great room and stood looking, for I could not pass the sentinel."

"Among the officers in their uniforms there lay on the floor little Francois in his night-dress, and all the officers looked at him and laughed. The child, sleeping in the farther room, had waked at the voices, and had climbed down from his crib and toddled out to see. The glitter of the uniforms must have pleased him, and as they all bent over the papers on the table he had pulled at the sword of one whom I afterward knew to be the great Marshal Ney. He wore a dark coat all heavy with gold lace, my children, and white pantaloons and high-shining black boots, and across his breast a scarlet ribbon. He sat next the emperor. The marshal, turning sharply at the tug, knocked the little one over. It was then Francois cried out."

"Napoleon himself who spoke as I peered under the sentinel's arm. He shook his finger at his officer."

"Marshal, Marshal," he cried, "are you not too quick to overthrow so young a soldier, so full of love for arms?"

"The emperor seemed to joke, for he laughed a little, yet there was a sound in his voice as if some part was serious. He turned sharply to the major. 'What is the child's name?'

"The mayor was our friend and knew the babies. 'Francois, Beaupre, etc.' he answered tremblingly."

"The emperor gave a short nod. 'Make him kneel,' he said. 'Marshal, your sword.'

"It was still for a moment, and all the officers stood up silent, and then the emperor took the marshal's sword and struck the baby's shoulder a light blow with the flat of it."

"Rise, Chevalier Francois Beaupre," he said clearly and in the pause he added, with a look in his eyes as if one gazed forward: "Some day, perhaps, a marshal of France under another Bonaparte."

CHAPTER II.

The Stranger.

On an afternoon in July in the year of 1830, Francois, being ten years old and a drummer, came alone through the gate and sat down with his short legs dangling over an ancient wall, fifteen feet sheer down. He sat there, quite comfortable and secure, and

The MARSHAL

By MARY RAYMOND SHIPMAN ANDREWS
ILLUSTRATIONS BY ELLSWORTH YOUNG

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kicked his heels, and thought of his brilliant future, and also of the story of the great dog and the treasure. The tradition ran that ages back, in the time of Caesar, fifty years after Christ, a Roman governor in this Gaulic province had built a formidable castle on this hill outside the village. The castle had great granaries to hold the grain which the governor tortured from the peasants and sent to Rome to sell. So he grew rich by oppression, and the gold wrung from the people he piled in cellars deep in his castle. When it came to be a great amount he sent it to the north and got a huge dog, and this dog he trained to a terrible fierceness, so that anyone coming near in the long underground corridors where he guarded the treasure was sure to be torn in pieces, except always the governor.

For years things went on in this way, the governor grilling the peasants, and the giant dog guarding him and his treasure, till at last there came a thunderbolt—the governor was sent for to come to Rome to give an account of the riches which he had kept from the emperor. He had to go, but he left the dog in charge, and the night after he was gone the peasantry gathered and set fire to the chateau and burned it to the ground, and the dog and the treasure were buried in it, and there they are to this day. The people of Vicques believe that if a man will go to dig that treasure and will stay till midnight, that at twelve exactly a colossal dog will rise from the ruined stones and come, breathing flame, in his mouth will be the key of the treasure-vault, and back of him will stand the ghost of the Roman governor wrapped in white, his face covered. And if the man will be bold enough to take the key from the flaming mouth, then dog and governor will vanish in a clasp of thunder, and in front of the daring one will rise the door of the treasure-vault, and he may turn the key and go in and help himself.

Francois considered, and, feeling no fear in his soul, decided that he was the man destined to take the key out of the dog's mouth and get the treasure, which he would at once transfer intact to his mother. He had no need for treasure; there were things more important. It was for him to become a marshal of France. Napoleon had said so; it must be so; but he should like, on the way to this goal, to face the dog and take the key and give his mother the treasure.

In the gaiety of the thought, and feeling both ambitious all but accomplished by this decision, he lifted himself on the palms of his hands and kicked out lightly over the abyss. As he kicked there was a sudden strong grip on his shoulder; he was jerked backward and rolled on the grass.

"Who is it?" he flung at the nearest knot of peasants; his voice was abrupt and commanding.

"Are you tired of life at this age?" then a strident voice demanded, and Francois answered in his courageous, courteous way. "I shall one day be a marshal of France under another Bonaparte."

"Mon dieu!" the man on horseback growled. "If he looks down he is lost; the lad is a born hero or a born lunatic."

"Father, father!" Alixe dashed into the library.

"There is a queer, little, village boy—but a good boy, father. He has brought you a bunch of lettuce—such white fat lettuce! Will you see him? He is a very good boy."

"Alixe, you are impudent," the general groaned. "I am your plaything! Yes, send for all the village—that will help me with my writing."

Alixe, ignoring sarcasm, had flown.

In a minute she was back and led by the hand Francois.

"Ah!" the general greeted him sternly.

"My friend, the marshal! You have already begun the attack on my chateau, it seems?"

"No, my seigneur," the boy answered gravely. "Not yet. I bring you some salade as a present. It is from my mother's garden. I chose the best."

"Good day!" he saluted him heartily.

"Good day, Monsieur Beaupre," and Francois, friendly always, answered "Good day," but with a reserve, for he did not recall the man. "You don't remember me? That is natural, for we met but once. Yet I have not forgotten you. It was at the house of my cousin, Paul Noirjean of Devilville."

Now Paul Noirjean was an old acquaintance and a solid man, and though Beaupre did not see him often, living six leagues away, he respected him highly. A cousin of his was to be considered, and Francois was embarrassed that his memory could not focus on the meeting. He tried to cover this with cordiality, and invited the stranger to share his meal.

"Not at all, not at all," the other answered. "Yet we must have a bottle of wine together, but it shall be my bottle."

Francois objected; the man insisted.

At length: "See, we will play cards for that bottle," the unknown man suggested, and the cards were brought, and a game of La rams—euchre—was in progress in two minutes.

Meanwhile the wine had come, and Francois, a touch more generous and more cordial for it, was genially sorry when he won and the stranger must

"TO BE CONTINUED"

of three officers to go with him to St. Helena. The chateau and estate of Vicques had been given to him by the emperor after that brave and lucky moment at Moscow when the first man to enter the Kremlin, he had snatched the match from a mass of gunpowder which would a moment later have blown up both officers and emperor.

Ten years before he had married; four years after that his wife had died, and the daughter she left was now a girl of seven, a fairy type of girl.

"You are perfect in every way but one. Alixe," he said, as he swung her high to kiss her. "You are—"

"I know," the little girl interrupted, comrade-like. "I know the fault I have been born with. But I do not wish to be a boy, father. I would then grow to be a great fierce person with a mustache—like you. Imagine me, father, with a mustache," and the two laughed together.

"Father, father!" Alixe dashed into the library.

"There is a queer, little, village boy—but a good boy, father. He has brought you a bunch of lettuce—such white fat lettuce! Will you see him? He is a very good boy."

"Alixe, you are impudent," the general groaned. "I am your plaything! Yes, send for all the village—that will help me with my writing."

Alixe, ignoring sarcasm, had flown.

In a minute she was back and led by the hand Francois.

"Ah!" the general greeted him sternly.

"My friend, the marshal! You have already begun the attack on my chateau, it seems?"

"No, my seigneur," the boy answered gravely. "Not yet. I bring you some salade as a present. It is from my mother's garden. I chose the best."

"Good day!" he saluted him heartily.

"Good day, Monsieur Beaupre," and Francois, friendly always, answered "Good day," but with a reserve, for he did not recall the man. "You don't remember me? That is natural, for we met but once. Yet I have not forgotten you. It was at the house of my cousin, Paul Noirjean of Devilville."

Now Paul Noirjean was an old acquaintance and a solid man, and though Beaupre did not see him often, living six leagues away, he respected him highly. A cousin of his was to be considered, and Francois was embarrassed that his memory could not focus on the meeting. He tried to cover this with cordiality, and invited the stranger to share his meal.

"Not at all, not at all," the other answered.

"Yet we must have a bottle of wine together, but it shall be my bottle."

Francois objected; the man insisted.

At length: "See, we will play cards for that bottle," the unknown man suggested, and the cards were brought, and a game of La rams—euchre—was in progress in two minutes.

Meanwhile the wine had come, and Francois, a touch more generous and more cordial for it, was genially sorry when he won and the stranger must

"TO BE CONTINUED"

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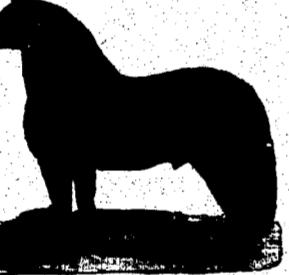
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MISS ROSS

VINDICATED

ATTORNEY HARRIS MAKES ABLE DEFENSE.

Verdict Received With Great Enthusiasm.

Unusual interest was manifested in Justice McCullough's court held at the court house last Saturday, when the case of the People vs Miss Gertrude Ross, came up for trial.

Miss Ross is the teacher in the sixth grade and complaint was made against her by George Mahon, as guardian of his 12 year old daughter Ruth, who claimed that she had been severely punished and hit over the left eye with a strap, badly injuring that member.

Pros. Attorney O. Palmer appeared for the people and Attorney E. N. Harris of West Branch for Miss Ross. The fight was spirited and interesting both sides interposing objections, which were often sustained.

Mr. Palmer is deserving great credit for the admirable manner in which he handled the case for the people.

The most important witnesses for the people were Mr. Mahon, the complaining witness and daughter, Ruth, who went upon the stand and told their stories to the jury. They were followed by school director M. Bates, Supt Ellsworth and Miss Loss, a high school teacher. In spite of their having been subpoenaed by the people, their testimony was very damaging for this side. From this time on Mr. Palmer apparently had an uphill fight.

Miss Ross was called on first to take the stand in her own defense. She told her story plainly in her usual quiet unassuming manner, which was strongly substantiated by a number of witness:

Mr. Palmer in his plea before the jury said that he recognized the right of a father to protect his child from mistreatment and that it was only just that the members of the jury carefully weigh the testimony given and render a verdict that was honest and fair and in accordance with the evidence.

The jury was out less than ten minutes and were liberally applauded when they rendered a verdict of not guilty.

A very good summary of the trial was given Mr. Harris in his plea before the jury. As it's quite covers the main features of the trial we publish it below in almost complete form. Of course this only gives one side of the question but our readers may readily determine the position of the complainant in the case, by the points brought out.

This is a case where you have to decide as to whether or not the whipping given by Miss Ross, defendant, to Ruth Mahon, was excessive, unreasonable, unjust and cruel.

There is no question about the law as Mr. Palmer and I will agree, but what the teacher, as a parent, has the right to correct a child within reason, and which is in keeping with the discipline or rules laid down in school with a view to their education.

You can readily conceive that it would be impossible to teach our schools or even recognize any organization such as a school district unless there was given with it right to govern their pupils, unless power some where and given someone—some force used. You can readily see you would have no school at all, it would soon become chaos, pupils would attend school when they sweetly pleased, run over desks, and destroy property, because the child is a great deal of an animal. If you want to make a child capable of developing mental fitness, you must look to the physical fitness, first make of them large animals.

In talking of children, when race betterment comes more in vogue than it is today we will talk of human beings and children the same as we have been talking of our stock and animals, because do as we will, we can lead them to the schools, but we cannot get away from the law of nature. We must instruct those children they must obey the rules of discipline as laid down by the teachers who teach in the academies and schools because, if they don't obey, the teachers cannot maintain your schools. Therefore the law says the teacher has the right to correct the pupil, has the right to inflict temporary pain on the pupil having in view their education. In this case it was done.

What are the facts in the case, Ruth Mahon came to school, was told to do some problems and especial kindness and care was taken by Miss Ross who was willing and so anxious to have those children keep up with the rest of the class, was willing herself to stop and give her time after the regular hours of school to work with these pupils and their difficulties. Wasn't that a kindly feeling? When the teacher takes so much interest in other's children, in George Mahon's children as to give her own time after school hours in order to take that girl Ruth, in order that Ruth may make something of herself, one must be a woman and girl of high mind and large heart. Now when she did this she found Ruth had her problems, while Ruth, herself, hadn't carelessness in her work, otherwise she would have kept up with the other members of the class. Being interested in the girl Miss Ross sacrificed her own labor and public. But came and deliberately told an authority when she says I want to go to the basement I never returned which was an infraction of the rules of the school. Now what would you say if you were a

teacher in the school? Put yourself in that case place, what could you do?

If one has a right to do it, if Ruth Mahon has a right to do it, every pupil in the school has the same right and if every pupil did that what would you think of that teacher. You would get rid of that teacher. You wouldn't have her on a bet because she would not be worth her salt. George Mahon would be the first man to say "we don't want you here, why don't you enforce the rules of your school?" Ruth did not follow the rules of the school. When she returned to the school the next day, in keeping with the high calling of the teachers—the very highest one, Miss Ross says to Ruth "you did not return after going away" and kept her 15 minutes longer. Isn't that reasonable? That shows that Miss Ross was a very indulgent teacher to do that. Ruth says "I won't sit down." When you look into little Ruth's eye it shines like lightning. I warrant you when she told Miss Ross she said it with a great deal of emphasis. What did Miss Ross do? What would George Mahon have done under the circumstances. Miss Ross sat down herself and waited to see if Ruth wouldn't sit down. Ruth persisted in her stubbornness. Miss Ross went straight to the superintendent of schools. She wanted to be sure she was right and discuss the matter quite in possession of all her faculties, in the most judicious manner, and when she returned with the strap she struck her over the place where nature intended punishment to be received. That's where she got it. Ruth says no. That's where they dispute in the matter. And Miss Loss says that Miss Ross had hold of Ruth exactly as Miss Ross says. Ruth says it was the second stroke. If that strap was used in the way as Mr. Mahon said it was Ruth wouldn't have gone to school the next day. Now the peculiar part in this matter is that when Ruth told him it was in a dark room, and he took her over to Mr. Bates. He says her left eye was inflamed. None but George Mahon says that. It's a mighty funny thing that none but George Mahon says that. It's a mighty funny thing that none saw the cut above and the cut below the left eye. Mr. Bates says "I looked at the child when he told me, I saw she had been crying." Ruth went to school the next morning and if her eye had been discolored or inflamed wouldn't it have been the next morning.

A lady went up purposefully to see her and she couldn't see where. The teacher of music and painting heard about it, sat in the same seat and particularly looked at Ruth's face. Not a mark! What do you think of that? The only injury in this case as seen by Mr. Mahon to the eye, Miss Ross says I may have struck her four times and I know where I struck her. Now it is too bad there is none despoiled this fact more than Miss Ross does. You nor I can feel one half what she feels for Ruth Mahon. She's been kind and indulgent to her. She's trying to make something of her. There are two things that determine the life of all human beings, one is heredity and one environment. If a person is not put under the proper environment they will come to ruin although hereditary has done everything for them. If Ruth wants to put herself outside the pale of the best environment by being stupid, stubborn, selfish has she the right to do it? What is the best for her?

Isn't it best for Ruth to conform to the rules of the school—get within the educational environment so that she will become a young lady. Miss Ross has been trying to do that. If self control is not had before 20 years of your life you will never get afterwards Ruth wanted to become a law unto herself.

And here is another phase of the matter. Here is a lady. This girl has been brought into this criminal court to answer a criminal charge, a mark for all time on her record. She has fitted herself to become a school teacher. What more honorable profession or higher or greater on the face of God's earth? Only trouble, not pay half enough. Taking your children and trying to make men and women of them. Where have you another trade like that? Where another profession trying to make ladies and gentlemen of your children. Little they get. They don't get paid for half the trouble they get. The girl works eight and nine hours a day wishing to make a lady of Ruth Mahon if George and Ruth will let her. She's already made a lady by nature (broke in Mr. Mahon) that's true and if she lets her alone she will have the characteristics of a lady's education another.

This girl comes into your country to teach school. Don't you think gentlemen tonight there's a mother down in Vassar anxious this supper time, wondering what your men are going to do in this case. She knows her child maybe branded as a criminal which she cannot conceive of because she fitted herself year by year in the academies and schools. Therefore the law says the teacher has the right to inflict temporary pain on the pupil having in view their education. In this case it was done.

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M. SIMPSON LAID TO REST.

Fraternal Societies Conduct Impressive Burial Services.

The last and rites at the funeral service for Milton Simpson were held Sunday afternoon at the Methodist church. The service was conducted by the Odd Fellows, of which order the deceased had long been a member. His assistant was Rev. V. J. Haftow, who preached from the text "We know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building of God a house not made with hands eternal in the heavens," which is found in first book of II Corinthians, fifth verse.

Wearing sprigs of spruce, as emblems of mourning, members of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias lodges, formed in two columns, assisted in conducting the remains of their departed brother from the family home to the church, where Rev. Haftow preached a most excellent sermon.

Music was furnished by a choir of seven voices. Following the sermon the impressive burial service of the Odd Fellows was conducted by that order, and as the final words were

being spoken at the grave, the brothers deposited their sprigs of green

with the casket as tokens of love and friendship, emblems of their earthly partings and of the faith that at some time they will meet again.

Altho the day was cold and stormy the little church was filled to overflowing and nearly all of those present followed the casket to the cemetery, where they stood with bowed heads while the earthly remains of one who they had learned to love and whose virtues they revered, were laid to rest, in Elmwood cemetery.

The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful, consisting of elaborate wreaths, fraternal emblems and sprays, and the casket was covered and many had to be carried, which show in a degree the respect with which the departed had been held.

Milton Simpson was born in Sandusky Ohio, August 18, 1854. After residing there for about four years, he moved with his father and family to Shiawassee county, Michigan, which was in 1858, where he remained until 1872, when he again moved to Hamburg, Livingston county. On November 1st, 1876 he was united in marriage to Saloma A. Sawyer, two children being born to this union, both of whom survive him. In 1880 he went Oscoda county where he purchased a farm residing there ten years. In 1890, he came to Grayling with his family, where he spent the remainder of his life. During his stay here, he was proprietor of a small store and meat market, it being about 22 years ago. He then sold out and went to work for Salling, Hanson company as manager of their general store, where he worked several years, starting in business for himself about five years ago, which business he was conducting at the time of his death. Besides his wife he leaves to mourn him, one son, Harry, and daughter, Miss Laura, and a brother, Henry Simpson, of Salem, Washitawen Co., Mich.

The following relatives were in attendance at the funeral: a brother, Henry Simpson and wife of Salem, Michigan, and Mrs. E. E. Leland and a brother of Mrs. Simpson, Andrew J. Sawyer and wife of Whitmore Lake, Mrs. W. S. Hall also of Whitmore was here, but did not remain for the funeral.

—

Circuit Court Report.

Circuit court convened at the court house on Monday afternoon of this week and ended Wednesday night.

Judge Nelson Sharpe presided. Stenographer Austin was at his desk as usual. The cases on the docket were

disposed of as follows:

CRIMINAL CASES.

The People vs John Burl; illicit co-habitation. Sentence postponed until next term of court.

The People vs John Fett, resisting an officer; Bench warrant issued for non-appearance.

The People vs John Mancski, Larceny from a dwelling house. Bench warrant issued for non-appearance.

The People vs Michael Jennings, Burglary from the premises of B. J. Callahan. Sentenced to Ionia from 1 to 15 years with recommendation of one year.

The people vs John Powers, burglary from the premises of B. J. Callahan, sentenced to Ionia from 1 to 15 years, recommended 1 year. These two last

appeared in the court intoxicated.

CIVIL CASES.

Reuben S. Babbitt vs Chas Kuehl, case; judgement granted by jury in favor of plaintiff, \$525.00 and costs.

Dra. Insley & Keyport vs Fred Maxwell, Certiorari; to be continued.

Max Kling vs Bank of Frederic, Certiorari; granted and judgement of

Dra. Insley & Keyport, with costs.

Isabel Cobb vs S. H. Webster, Petition to discharge certain mortgage; petition granted.

CHANCERY CASES.

Maple Forest Township vs Lovells Township, Bill of complaint. Supplemental opinion of court filed.

Petitions for Naturalization. Theodore Alfred Jacobson, admitted to citizenship. Alfred Bernhard Hanson, admitted to citizenship.

Bank of Grayling.

Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.

MARIUS HANSON, Proprietor.

Beaver Creek Breezes.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hanna have moved to the Shively place.

Owing to the poor health of Mrs. Archie Henry we are to have a new teacher next month.

Mrs. Lillian Motzen, who has been visiting in Flint for the past three weeks returned to her home last Friday.

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ATTORNEY AT